

acts should continue to be committed, would be treated in the same manner. It is mentioned, to the honor of the Governor of Tortosa, that when he received the order of Gen. Nugueras, to shoot the old woman, he refused to obey, and only yielded at last to the positive and reiterated injunction of the Captain General, Mina himself.

As might be expected, this ferocious plan of warfare had no effect in restraining the Carlist guerrillas as in the case of Cabrera, it did but excite them to greater horrors in revenge.

LONDON, March 2.—Thames Tunnel.—Yesterday, the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors in this undertaking was held at the City of London Tavern, B. Hawes, Esq. in the Chair. The Chairman had to express the satisfaction of the Board that, notwithstanding the doubts and predictions to the contrary, the works at the Tunnel had been resumed, the old shield replaced by a new one, consisting of 5,000 pieces, weighing 150 tons, and that the Tunnel was that day eighteen inches longer than it was ten years ago, the works having just been resumed. (Hear hear.) From the great strength of the shield, the experience gained by the past, and the unwearied attention of Mr. Brunel, scarcely a doubt existed but that the Tunnel would be completed. The interest taken by the public in the work was not only unabated, but it was increasing. In 1834, there had visited the Tunnel 21,000 persons, but last year between 27,000 and 28,000 visitors had been to inspect it.

LONDON, FEB. 28.—There was not been for many years so much activity prevailing as at present in the manufacturing districts. Many manufacturers have now more orders on hand than they can execute. There are now orders in this country for between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of iron for rail roads.

LONDON, March 8.—O'Connell will be thrown out of parliament for Dublin, by the decision of our election committee, but will, I think, be returned for Westminster.

The interference of England in the affairs of Spain became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on the 28th of February. A long debate ensued. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, defended the interference of England on the ground that the people had a deep interest in the success of the Queen's cause. "Why," said his lordship, "had England an interest? Because it was the interest of England that Spain should be free, and that Spain should be prosperous—that it should no longer be under such a system of misrule as it was during the reign of Ferdinand, and to which it would return if Don Carlos ascended the throne."

FROM FRANCE.—The new primer is making himself popular by some kindness toward the Poles: he allows their association (which Mr. Penil dissolved by arresting the members) to meet, and has encouraged them to petition the chamber, praying France to receive the patriots now expelled from Cracow.

TEXAS.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 16th inst. says:—On further conversation with some of the passengers by the *Texas*, we learn that the army of General Houston was believed to be nearly equal in number to the Mexican force, and was preparing for a general engagement. Reinforcements were expected, and daily arriving. 300 men under Col. Houston, from Natchez, were on their way, and 1400 to 1500 from Kentucky and Tennessee, besides smaller parties from other places. With any thing like an equality of force, there is little fear but that the Texans will render a good account of the invader.

MASSACRE OF THE GEORGIA BATTALION.—The following letter addressed to Gen. Beaumont of Columbus Georgia, by his friend Mr. Lumpkin, we copy from the Republican and Herald of that town.

On board Schooner De Kalb, Mississippi River, April 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—You are no doubt somewhat surprised at the heading of this page; but a few words will explain all. I am on board of one of a number of vessels that are laden with the unfortunate, who are flying from the horrors of war. You have perhaps heard of the storming of St. Antonio, and massacre of the Texian garrison. All without an exception perished, save a woman and two negroes. Davy Crockett was among the number. He had fully sustained his great character for intrepidity, during an unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to storm the Alamo, just one week before the massacre. A short time previous to this, a party of sixty or seventy under Col. Johnson, were cut off, save four. John Love was among the number, who escaped. Robert Brown fell here, and young Mitchell of Harris county, fell in the Alamo. The taking of the Alamo was followed by the retreat of the main army from Gonzales, and by the extermination of Fannin's regiment, 500 strong. Major Ward and the Georgia Battalion (Capt. Wardsworth's company included), had been detached by Fannin, then at the Bahia, to protect some families who were flying from the enemy; when they were attacked, and after fighting and retreating for nearly two days, were at length overpowered by numbers, and all put to the sword, but five who escaped, and only two of them Georgians; one was Richard Rutledge, formerly of Columbus and the other David I. Holt.

In the mean time, Fannin had received orders to abandon the fortress of La Bahia, which he immediately executed, and returned towards the main army with the balance of his troops, 360 men; and seven pieces of artillery, where they were attacked in an open prairie by a large Mexican force, mostly cavalry. A small advance guard having been separated from the main body saw the fight but could not tell the result. The termination of this unhappy affair, was explained by three men who escaped about the time of the catastrophe. Fannin sustained a great many charges in quick succession sustaining some damage, and doing much execution; and kept retreating during the fight, which lasted the greater part of a day, until he gained some post oak woods, when the Mexicans ceased their charges, but closely invested the place on all sides. Here Fannin received propositions from the enemy, and capitulated upon the promise of the Mexicans, that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Their arms were immediately secured, and the next morning they were all shot, save the three who escaped. Mrs. Fannin had just arrived in Texas, but not in time to see her husband.

Many other barbarities have been committed. The army of Texas after making a stand for a short time on the Colorado, has retreated to the east side of the Brassos, San Philippe is burnt (by the citizens) and there is a probability that Brazoria and Washington have shared the same fate. I do not expect that there are half a dozen families west of the Brassos. The enemy is known to be marching into the country in two divisions, of 2000 men each; one through the interior upon San Philippe and the other along the coast towards Velasco. They were constantly expected at the latter place when I left it, and the

advance of the other division had already reached San Philippe. The Indians had begun to be troublesome, and many negroes had run away. In some instances whole plantations of them had gone off a body, but had done no further mischief. Very many families and negroes were going eastward, some for the United States by land and by water—others are making a stand in the east, covered by the army.

New Orleans April, 14th.—It was currently rumored yesterday that the companies of U. S. troops lately sent from Jefferson barracks to Fort Jessup, to protect the western frontiers, had deserted to the Texian army.

Mobile April 18.—Gen. Houston, commander in chief of the Texian army has issued a Bulletin from his headquarters on the west side of the Brassos, (where he was awaiting supplies and reinforcements) calling upon the people of Texas to join his standard to make battle with the enemy, who were within a few miles of San Felipe, numbering one thousand men. The inhabitants of San Felipe burned their houses and set forward to the camp of Gen. Houston. The General seems to be sanguine of success, if he should be able to concentrate his forces. Capt. Brown with a vessel, captured a Mexican vessel, with 240 barrels of flour, 300 kegs of powder, and other supplies for the army.

FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. ST. AUGUSTINE, April 13, 1836.

We have no means of defending ourselves—our arms have been taken from us—and about 30 U. S. Troops left to protect a city without fortifications, and entirely open to savages and cunning foe. I should not be astonished at the Indians attempting to burn our city, should the war not be terminated this season. It will be impossible for the troops to continue a month longer in the country—they will have to fall back and let the Indians do as they please until next November. The ratifications of provisions which Congress ordered to be delivered to the suffering inhabitants of this country, have been so much curtailed in their delivery, and the meaning of Congress so much perverted by the officer in charge here, that scarcely any go for the assistance. It is insisted upon by the people in office, that respectable gentlemen who lived in affluence before their property was destroyed by these merciless Indians, should not only make an affidavit of their losses—the number and age of their children, and of their negroes, but that they should actually parade their sons and daughters at the Barracks on the day of drawing the rations.

From the Columbia Times & Gazette. Copy of a Letter received at the Office of the Times and Gazette, dated

PORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, April 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—This is the first opportunity offered of writing to you again since I left Volusia. I write in great haste.

We met with no Indians—saw no recent trails of any, after leaving Volusia, until we reached the river Ocklawaha, 30 miles from that place. The river being higher than usual, the troops were halted to build a bridge for the transportation of the cannon and baggage wagons. On the opposite side of a lake, on the left two fires were kindled after we halted, supposed to be signals of one party of Indians to another. Col. Butler, with his battalion, was ordered to cross the river and scour the vicinity of those fires. He had not gone more than three miles before four Indians were discovered and pursued by the advance guard. Gen. Joseph Shelton was of Butler's party. He charged, a head of the advance guard, upon one of the Indians who had separated in the race from the others. When with in 25 steps of the Indian, Shelton levelled his gun—the Indian turned and presented his rifle at the General—Shelton fired first, and put six back-shot in the neck of the savage, who, being evidently mortally wounded, turned and hobbled off. Shelton finding no cap on the tube of the other barrel of his gun, dropped it, drew a pistol, advanced to within five or six feet of the Indian, and snapped at his breast; at this moment the Indian brought his rifle nearly to his shoulder and shot Shelton in the hip bone. The ball passing obliquely through, was cut out from the opposite side near the back-bone. At this time Mr. Gibson, of the Fairfield troop, came up and discharged the contents of his musket in the back of the Indian, who was brought to his knees by the effect of Shelton's shot. Shelton was badly wounded, but, I am happy to say, is fast recovering. He leaves to-day for Pensacola, and will be attended by Dr. Watts of Laurens, as surgeon. I am thus particular in giving the details of this affair because the conduct of Gen. Shelton—obviously gallant and manly—deserves to be remembered; and because, too, the Indian killed was recognized by the volunteers from St. Augustine and the guides as Kohn-ha-jo, (in our language signifying Mad Wolf,) a chief of distinction and influence of the Micanopy tribe, who commanded, it is said, 45 or 50 warriors. The others of his party escaped. The next day Cols. Goodwyn and Butler, with a battalion of the mounted men, were sent ahead to reconnoitre the Indian town Pilaklikaba—the residence of Jumper and Micanopy, two distinguished chiefs. They had proceeded five or six miles on this expedition, when the advance guard, a little distance in front of the main body, were fired upon from a hammock on the left of their path by a party of from 40 to 50 Indians. The Indians kept up a brisk fire whilst the men were being formed in order for the engagement, which being done, and the men ordered to charge the hammock, the enemy retreated. Sergeant Nicholas Summer, of Hargrove's company from Newberry, had his leg broken, and private Wm. Jackson, of Picken's company from Anderson, was shot in the flesh part of his thigh. Four horses were shot—one killed under the rider. The battalion of Infantry commanded by Maj. Kirby, and consisting of four companies of U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Elmore's company, was marched up to the scene of action in double quick time—formed

and ordered to charge the hammock; which was done, without seeing any thing of the enemy. On passing beyond this hammock, into an old field, the Indians were seen collected around a fire at the distance of three or four hundred yards. On being discovered they sprang from their seats around the fire, set up a yell, or war-hoop, and retreated 200 yards back to a hammock, on the edge of which and for some distance in front, were a number of pine trees. The battalion advanced, and when within proper distance fired upon them—they firing all the time upon the battalion from behind the trees. The battalion was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets; which was promptly done, and the savages fled precipitately from their ground. On reaching the hammock it was found impossible to penetrate it, the mud and water being very deep, and the battalion was ordered back to their former ground in the field, within firing distance of the hammock. When on the edge of this hammock, and some short distance into it up to their waists in mud and water, we were fired upon from the swamp, the balls cutting the limbs of trees over our heads. I suppose that a thousand bullets were discharged by the battalion, with what effect is not known. It was remarked, that during the engagement, which was kept up briskly for about twenty minutes, a party of five or six were repeatedly seen employed as though they were carrying off the dead or wounded which is their custom. We perceived, when on the ground which the enemy had occupied, that the trees were cut at a proper height and with sufficient force to have done execution. The mounted men were sent down to charge the hammock and outflank the enemy on their right, which was attempted in vain. There is not in all Florida a more secure position for hostile Indians to occupy than this very hammock. There are various opinions as to the number of Indians in this engagement—some thought 40 or 50, others 80 or 100. From their audacity, and the distance for which they extended along the edge of the hammock, the latter opinion is most probably correct. One man of the U. S. Artillery was shot and badly wounded in the jaw, another struck, but not hurt. A bundle of clothes, with blood upon them, was found in the hammock, dropped by an Indian who was killed or wounded.

On the day after this skirmish the troops reached Pilaklikaba, and burned it. It had been abandoned apparently, for several months. We were not attacked again on our march to this place. On the Hillsborough river, 22 miles from this port, on the road leading to Fort King, a Fort was erected by the troops from Alabama and Florida under command of Col. Lindsay, and Capt. Marks, with a company of from 70 to 80 men, from N. Orleans, left in command of it; Col. Lindsay marching to the Outhlaecocho with the main body of his regiment. This garrison was attacked on the 27th ult. on every side at the same time by about 200 Indians, who kept up a brisk fire for two hours, in that time firing as many thousand balls into the picket. Finding they were "bitting against a file," they retiring, discomfited by the fight. One of Marks' men, who was outside the pickets, was caught, butchered and scalped; and one inside was wounded. It is said 12 or 15 of the Indians were killed—one was shot out of a tree from which he was firing down into the garrison.

The regiment of mounted men from S. C. arrived at this place on the 5th inst. Col. Brisbane's regiment of Infantry, and Maj. Kirby's battalion were left at a camp 13 miles back—which is dignified by the name of Camp Shelton. Col. Lindsay, with his forces arrived the day before. He had marched within ten miles of the Outhlaecocho, had a little skirmishing with detached parties of the enemy, but no very important engagement. Gen. Scott, with Clinch's command, consisting of troops from Louisiana, who had been with Gaines, and the troops from Georgia (in all, 1700,) arrived also on the 5th, and encamped two miles from this place. They left Fort Drane on the 26th ult. visited the battle ground on the Outhlaecocho upon which the enemy had engaged Gens. Clinch and Gaines, and discovered that the "bird had flown." The Indians, always vigilant, had retreated to some other strong hold; which we have yet to find. In passing a hammock ten miles from the river, they were attacked on the 30th by a party of Indians, supposed to be 100 in number; a battle ensued the hammock was charged and the enemy as usual, routed. They fired as they retreated, killing four and wounding seven of Clinch's men.

This letter further adds that a half breed Indian who had been captured represented the women children of the Indians with their plunder and negroes to be within ten miles of Charlotte harbour, 30 or 40 miles from Tampa Bay; to which Gen. Scott was about to send sufficient force to seize them if there. After this movement the letter states that the Campaign will for the season be terminated, to be resumed on the return of cold weather.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

SENATE. April 21.

The General Appropriation bill was received from the House, read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on finance.

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was discussed, Mr. Wright speaking against and Mr. Crittenden for the bill.

April 22. Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which lies over for consideration: "Resolved, That from and after the day

of—, in the year 1836, nothing but gold and silver coin ought to be received in payment for the public Lands: and that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Walker made a speech on the Land bill, in favor of a motion to graduate the price, after which the motion was lost.

April 23. Mr. Benton's resolution on the subject of specie payments for public lands was taken up and a debate ensued in which Messrs. Benton, Webster, Niles, Ewing, Calhoun, King, Shepley, Mangum and Porter participated. No question taken.

April 24. Mr. Buchanan offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration: "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to enable the President of the United States to contract with Luigi Persico for two groups of statues to complete the eastern front of the Capitol."

The bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands having been taken up, Judge White made a speech in favor of it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 21. Some time was spent in committee of the whole upon a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of Volunteers in certain cases, but no question taken.

Mr. Cranger presented a memorial of the heirs at law of Baron de Kalb for compensation for his sacrifices in our revolutionary war. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Mercer moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to amend the same by reducing the appropriation for the New York Custom House from \$300,000 to \$100,000, and limiting the whole cost of the same to \$500,000; also, by adding an additional section to the bill, providing that out of the net proceeds of the public lands for the last four years, the sum of \$23,681,000 be distributed among the several States, to be paid in four equal quarterly instalments, on the first of July next, the first of October, the first of January, and the first of April, according to the federal population of each state, and 10 per cent in addition to the new States, according to their respective proportions.

Mr. Mercer supported his motion, at length, and it was opposed by Messrs. Cambrelong, French and Speight.

Mr. Speight demanded the previous question.

This question was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 88, Nays 67. Mr. Mercer's, and all other amendments were of course precluded, and the bill passed its third reading. Some members voted against Mr. Mercer's motion who are in favor of distributing the public revenue, because they did not wish to embarrass the appropriation bill by such an amendment.

April 22. The bill authorizing the President to accept volunteers &c. was taken up, when Mr. McKay moved an amendment to limit the number of volunteers to 10,000, and the duration of the power conferred by the bill to two years—adopted. Amendments were then adopted appropriating \$300,000 to the object, and authorizing the President to raise an additional regiment of dragoons for the defence of the Western frontier. Adjourned.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Peter V. Daniel, to be Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

John P. Brown, to be Dragoman to the United States Legation, near the Sublime Porte.

From Correspondence of the Charleston Courier—WASHINGTON, April 20.

"There is a great deal of excitement in this city, produced by the attack of Mr. Wise on Mr. Whitney yesterday. Mr. Whitney having published a card in the *Globe*, charging Wise with falsehood, the latter intimated that he could not make Mr. Whitney responsible for the manner of gentlemen, but if Mr. Whitney could find any one who was his superior, and who has never perjured himself, Mr. Wise said he was ready to give him satisfaction for any thing he might have said offensive to Mr. Whitney, and to demand of him satisfaction for any charge of falsehood he might be pleased to make against him, as the circumstances of the case might seem to call for it. As the general impression that Mr. Whitney must be put down, as it is not likely that these charges would be made without resting on a foundation of truth; and no man can stand with such a burden of ignominy resting on his shoulders."

"We had the close of Mr. Southard's speech to day, on the Public Land's bill, and it was as able and effective as the commencement. Mr. Southard, after a view of the expenditures under the present administration, as compared with those of the administration of Mr. Adams, in which he showed that four years of Gen. Jackson's had cost the country twenty-five millions more than the four years of the prodigal administration of Mr. Adams, he went on to speak of the present condition of the Treasury, which, in figures, appears to be so wealthy, to have such an opulence, while, in fact, it might be found that it could not realize the amount which appears on paper. He estimated that, if the Government

was to make a sudden call on these Deposit Banks, the effect would be to close the doors of all of them and consequently to close all the banking institutions of the country, and produce one universal insolvency in the system. Mr. Wright has been replying."

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

We see that nothing has still been done more effectually to drain the old mill pond between the Town and the river. Some persons seem to be of opinion that this mill pond had no agency in producing the unusual sickness of last season; because, say they, the water was let off early in the season. But the water itself is not the cause of sickness in mill ponds. For the neighborhood of old mill ponds in the sand hills supplied with pure spring water, and having but little mixture of vegetable and other foreign matter is as healthy as other situations. Whereas it is proved by universal experience that collections of stagnant water, in which there is much vegetable matter in a decaying state always gives rise to sickness in warm climates in the summer season. It is not then the water, but the decaying vegetable matter in a state of moisture that is the cause of sickness, and the more abundant and concentrated this matter (other things being equal) the severer the sickness. Hence it is that if a mill dam breaks, or the water of the pond is let off in any other way during the summer, and thus the accumulation of moist and decaying vegetable matter at the bottom of the pond is exposed to the heat of the sun, sickness among those who reside near it is always the consequence, and is severer too than that caused by the miasm rising from the water in the pond. This is so well understood that no one of any observation ever thinks of draining a pool of stagnant water in the summer season with a view of preventing sickness.

Let those who doubt that this pond was really the cause of the unusual sickness of last summer, account for it in any other way. The sickness commenced and was most severe in situations most exposed to the pond. Some persons ascribed it to the prevalence of Easterly winds blowing across the river to the town. But there is very little bottom land on the river here; and of this little nearly all is under cultivation and was generally, throughout the summer, as dry as upland. Plantations on the same side of the river with the town, both above and below were visited with no unusual sickness, and there surely is no more cause of sickness on the river opposite to the town than upon and opposite to these plantations. The mass of decaying timber piled up, some years since, below the tanyard to raise Front street may not be very favorable to health. But that it was not a principal cause of the sickness of last season as proved by the locality of the first and severest cases.

Now what was the state of our mill pond last summer? The water was let off to be sure. But how was it done? By merely hoisting the gates, while the foundation of the mill was so high as to retain all the mud which had accumulated in the bottom of the pond since the mill was erected, with just water enough to keep it constantly in that state of moisture most favorable to the generation and escape of the miasm, which is the cause of bilious fever. The mud composed of decayed vegetable and animal matter washed down from the tan yard and all parts of the town was of various depths up to twelve inches and of sufficient consistency barely to sustain a walking cane when stuck into it. Most if not all persons admit that if the water had been suffered to remain in the pond till midsummer and then drawn off, this would have been sufficient cause of sickness. But the condition of the pond, so far as it favored the generation of disease, was throughout the season, very nearly what it would have been only for a few days, if the water had been drawn off after the sickly season set in, and the pond had then been properly drained.

This mill pond is still in the same state in which it was last summer, except that the rains of the winter and spring have washed down some sand which has mixed in with and partly covers the mud. But it is still sufficiently exposed and sufficiently moist to be the cause of much sickness, and perhaps many deaths this summer, unless something be done to improve its condition.

And what ought to be done? The dam ought to be cut, and a ditch ought to be cut through the pond at least three feet deep. The water running through the pond, from the springs above, would then be so far below the surface that there would be but little danger of its keeping the mud which was the cause of last years sickness, sufficiently moist to do mischief.

The Town Council not being allowed to tax except for the purpose of keeping the streets in repair, may not have funds to do the work. But if the citizens do not voluntarily contribute the paltry sum which may be necessary, they ought by way of penalty, to be subjected to an involuntary contribution of tenfold the amount; and we doubt not that the Doctors will have an opportunity of doing it.

Gen. Gaines, it is stated in the N. Orleans papers, has applied to the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi for volunteers to aid in preventing incursions by the Indians West of the Mississippi into Texas. Santa Anna has despatched emissaries to these Indians to enlist them in his service against the Texans, and they seem inclined to engage. An article of the existing treaty between the U. States and Mexico stipulates that the U. States shall restrain the Indians from making war upon the Texans. This article we cannot doubt will now be executed.

The Charleston papers announce the arrival in that city of Col. Wolfe, envoy from Texas, and Dr. S. B. Dickerson agent of Texas, on their way to New Orleans, on business entrusted to them by the Texian Government.

A new Post Office has been established in Marlborough District called Cuo, and J. M. Daniel appointed Post Master.

The number of shares in the Camden Bank subscribed for yesterday in this town was 7665. Of these 776 were taken by persons subscribing 5 shares each. The remainder by persons subscribing ten or more.

The New Orleans Bee says that large parcels of real estate have recently been made in that city by Archibald Morat, supposed to be for his uncle Joseph Bounaparte.

Professor Anderson of the University of North Carolina has resigned.

Two cases of small-pox have occurred in Madison, Rockingham County, N. C.

Eliphas Holton has been condemned to be hung in Burke county, N. C. for murder. Wm. Robertson was found guilty of manslaughter for killing a negro, and branded in the hand.

A suit at law which has been pending for 16 years, and which had been removed from Mecklenburg to Rowan, N. C. was committed to the Jury on Thursday evening of the present Spring term of the Superior Court in that county. The jury after remaining out till 12 o'clock on Saturday night returned into Court without agreeing the division standing 11 to 1. So the case is still continued.

The Rhode Island election for Governor and other State Officers has terminated in favor of the Administration.

Knickerbocker.—We have received the last number of this popular magazine. It contains its former character. Any of our readers wishing to examine it are invited to call at the Book store.

A fatal disease prevails in and around Hawkinsville Ga. of which we copy the following notice from the Millidgeville Southern Recorder.

The disease lately prevalent in Hawkinsville and the surrounding country, the character of which has excited some inquiry, was, we are well assured, the synochal or congestive fever. It was usually ushered in by a chill or rigor of from two to four hours in duration, during which a congestion was formed on the brain or some other vital organ, leaving the patient in a state of stupor, with muttering delirium, a dull pain in the head, eyes suffused and watery, face sometimes flushed succeeded by paleness, tongue dry and covered with a dark brown fur, constant retching and vomiting of bilious matter, extremities cold, pulse frequent and feeble.

The physicians, we further learn, have treated the disease, generally, successfully, where they were called in time to let blood from the arm and temporal artery during the chill or rigor, stimulating the extremities by the warm bath, sinapisms, &c., followed by aperients, antimonials, and the usual treatment of synochal fever; but where no medical aid was procured until after the chill went off, a reaction, in many cases, could not be induced, and death then frequently ensued in eight hours after the first symptoms of disease.

FRUIT OF SHORT SIGHTED POLITICIANS' MEDDLING WITH THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Last week a Government agent came to New York to obtain from the deposit banks gold to take to Florida to pay the troops. He could not get it. Ten thousand dollars in gold was all he could obtain. The bills of the deposit banks he well knew would not be received in the far South; and as the United States Bank, as such, has been killed, he could not get exchange. The consequence was, that he had to ship one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver by the steamboat for Charleston, to be transported thence to the places where wanted, as best it can. So much for the wisdom of destroying a national bank. But this is scarcely the beginning.

N. Y. Comm. Advertiser.

From the National Intelligencer.

The opinion gains ground that, in this absorption of money by the Government, there lurks great danger to the whole circulating medium of the country, and consequently to every branch of trade and commerce, not to speak of the effect of an explosion upon the value of every description of property. The opinion is universal, we suppose, that the amount nominal in the Treasury is every way less safe where it is than it would have been but for the violent removal of the deposits from the safe vaults of the Bank of the United States into those of the Deposit Banks. It is very obviously in the power of the Executive now, if the same disposition existed in that quarter towards the Deposit Banks as did towards the Bank of the United States, to spread, with a very few strokes of the pen, universal bankruptcy over all this legue of Deposit Banks. What further it is in the power